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Fuller appealed; and was heard on that appealing that the Convention should stand the Whig platform, and was bound to do so, candidates were to be sustained by the party. ally, amid the utmost confusion and excitement, a motion was made to lay the appeal on the table, and carried by the Taylor men, who thus secured both resolutions applying the party

Resolved, That the Whig party, through its representatives, are desirous to abide by the nomination of General Taylor, (cheers) on condition that he will accept the nomination as the candidate of the Whig party, and adhere to the great fundamental principles—No Extension of Slavery, (great sensation), No Acquisition of Foreign Territory, (cheers and cheers), Conquest, order, order, at down, China), Protection to American Industry, (treaclements), order, rap, rap, knock, sit down, go on) and Oppol-

The President immediately declared the gentleman out of order, although, amid the confusion, whether or not anybody else had heard his resolution, or seen the ultimate end which it would reach, no further notice was taken.

When the nomination of a Vice President had been made, Mr. McCullough, of New Jersey, moved this resolution, and moved that it be unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That General ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, and Hon. WILLIAM F. FORTUNE, of New York, be, and they are, unanimously nominated by this Convention

tion, upon which farther excitement arose. It soon became manifest that little unanimity could be expected, and, in the mean time, Mr. Allen, of Ohio, presented the following, upon the motion of which he said the vote of that State should depend:

Resolved, That while all power is denied to Congress, to alter the Constitution, to control or in any way interfere with the institution of Slavery within the several States of this Union, it nevertheless has the power, and it is the duty

This created a more angry excitement than any of the resolutions previously offered, in that of which Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, had laid it on the table, which was carried. Probably fearing the introduction of more motions, and seeing clearly the opposition that would be made, Mr. McCullough next consented to have his own resolution of concurrence lie on the table. The next definite movement, Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, introduced a resolution endorsing the doings of General Taylor's letter to Captain Allison, but, as this also encountered opposition, he

of the premises, be enabled to judge advisedly in reference to the course taken, and the result
Yours, truly, &c. ISAAC PLATT,
"Delegate for 8th Dist. New York?"

found out long ago, the people generally are
 willing to discover with greater or less clear-
 ness. The conduct of the National Conventions
 of both the old parties has at once disgusted and
 united multitudes of the patriotic and thinking
 of all political creeds. The long habit of
 fidelity to an organization, of sacrifice for the
 cause of union, of action on the infernal max-
 im "choose the less of two evils," still controls

majorities, and enforces quiet submission, if hearty co-operation. But it is manifest everybody that submission to the edicts of the Conventions is far less general and implicit than at any former period, while open and direct opposition is far more wide-spread and threatening.

We leave it to the party presses to record the manifestations of delight with which the nominations of Cass and Taylor, the Slavery-Extension candidates, are received throughout the country ; ones of a different kind claim our attention. The names of members of Congress who, despite their anti-slavery views, have ratified the proceedings of the two Conventions, are heralded in the

papers; but all are not ambitious of this distinction. We personally know members of that class, of both parties, who have made up their minds to stand by Principle, whatever becomes of nominees of the Conventions. Their names would not be proclaimed, but their influence will be felt at the right time.

The *New York Harbinger*, the powerful advocate of Association, in view of the recent acts at

Philadelphia and Baltimore, says of the parties :
They fight merely for Power, and not at all for Principles.
Before, in the history of political controversy, has there
exhibited such a plentiful lack of great and vital aims,
objects for which they contend, though seldom very el-
egant or comprehensive, are vague, narrow, mean, and em-
pire beyond all precedent. The soul of the whole matter
is to be dired out, and left only lunks and odd straw
for the nutriment of the combatants. 2

The *Pittsburg Daily Chronicle*, a paper inde-
pendent in position, and of established character,
:

the course pursued by the Hattiswore and Philadelphia conventions has aroused a feeling of disgust in the breasts of their freemen that is goading them to resentment, and turning them to openly oppose the nominees of said assemblies.

* * * * *

It is not possible that the boasted intelligence of this race is so quickly subdued to the domination of a few heart-wretches, destitute of honest principles, who gather every four years in Hattiswore or Philadelphia, to trade the People's interest for their own advancement.³¹

According some of the manifestations of resist-

There is no mistaking these intonations. There is a sort of freedom aroused in the hearts and affections of the son, which will, when lighted, burn out the last remnant of every influence in the free States.²¹

The *Pittsburg Gazette*, the oldest Whig paper in the place, was struck all aback by the nomination, but soon after it recovered itself, and stood before the Southern breeze.

The *New York Tribune* is still halting. It is a bit in itself, and 1850 has not determined its place

The *Boston Courier* plaintively asks for a little more time to crook its back gracefully to the ris-sun.

The *Lowell* (Mass.) *Courier* has changed edit-Mr. Robinson, who has hitherto conducted could not smaller his own number, and as

The old *Massachusetts Spy* is troubled; it cannot

The *Mercer County (O.) Whig* is disappointed, grieved, but it forbears till it shall hear details. The *Cincinnati Atlas* lones its spirited editor, Stevenson. He has fought for Henry Clay—has resisted the acquisition of territory—he solemnly pledged himself to the cause of free or on new free soil. He cannot retract, nor,

and Smith
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11 29.—tf